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COUNTRY China

SUBJECT Political Information: Chinese Communist Activities in South China

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SUPPLEMENT

Chinese Communist Representatives

1. LIAO Cheng-chih (廖承志), Chinese Communist Special Delegate for South China, (son of the late LIAO Chung-kai (廖仲恺), former Central Committee member of the Chinese Communists), arrived in Hongkong on 24 March 1947 with five other party members. His mission is the formulation of a detailed plan for activities of Chinese Communists in South China. He is considered the highest representative of Chinese Communist headquarters there, and all projects are approved by him before being carried out.
2. The Chinese Communists have met with difficulty in financing their activities in South China, and their only present source of income is from Chinese overseas. Between 5 and 20 April 1947, they sent abroad twelve men to keep contact with overseas Chinese. These men are experienced and maintain good relationship with the people they contact. Their names follow:

HUANG Tso-mei.....Sent to England on 5 April 1947. Descendant of an overseas Chinese. Has studied abroad in London where he is familiar with the Chinese. Formerly held a post as head of the Liaison Office of the Communist East River Column in Hongkong. Knows English, French and Russian.

黄作梅

HO Ting-hua.....Sent to Singapore on 12 April 1947. Maintains good relationship with Chinese in South Pacific and was responsible for collection of contributions. Was active in the South China Society (华南社) and was at one time head of the Directing Office of the East River Column.

何鼎华

YUAN Chiao-min...Sent on 10 April 1947 to Siam, where he had worked for a number of years. His father an overseas Chinese and one of the gentry of Hongkong.

袁教民

CHEN Ming.....Sent to Haiphong and Hanoi on 16 April 1947. Received much of his education in Hanoi. Keeps close contact with his family there.

陈明

TSAI Wen-chi.....Sent on 18 April 1947 to the Philippines, where he has lived for years and is familiar with the situation.

蔡文崎

HSU Shu-chi.....Sent to France on 15 April 1947. Six others, unidentified, sent to the South Pacific.

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-2-

The Chinese Communist Kwangtung Peoples' Armed Force Liberation Committee

3. The Chinese Communist Kwangtung Peoples' Armed Force Liberation Committee (中共廣東人民武裝解放委員會) has recently concentrated its troops in South China and is strengthening its bases in Hainan. An attempt is being made to establish a Kwangtung and Kwangsi Southern Liberation Area in South China with plans to build a force comprising three columns of 15,000 men. At present two-fifths of sixteen hsien in Hainan are under Communist control with a force of approximately 7,000, including 500 Japanese.
4. This Committee has a directing office at 154-156 Caine Road, Hongkong. TSENG Sheng (曾生) is the director; WANG Tso-yao is assistant; LI Chi-shen (李濟深), advisor; CHENG Kun-lien (鄭坤廉), committee member.
5. Southern Route Communists have set up an Army Area Headquarters in Pailochiang (白合港) of Lienchiang (110-16, 21-36). Officers are as follows: GEENG Kun-lien, Commander-in-chief; CHAN Tung (詹桐), Deputy-Commander; CHOU Pin (周彬), Political Director; CHEN Hsin-tsai (陳信才), Financial Director. This army area controls two commanding posts which are equivalent to a division.
6. The first commanding post is in Kanchuan (柑村) of Huahsien (110-39, 21-31). HUNG Nien (洪年) is Commander, while CHANG Chi-pin (張啓斌) is Deputy-Commander. Under this post there are four regiments as follows:
 - 1st Regiment: HUANG Ching-wen (黃景文), CO. 1,500 armed men, including 100 Japanese and 30 machine guns.
 - 2nd Regiment: PAN (潘), CO. 600 men and arms, including 500 rifles and 3 light machine guns.
 - 3rd Regiment: MO Wei (莫維), CO. 1,000 armed men, including 90 Japanese.
 - 4th Regiment: LI Ying or LI Yi-ming (李英 or 李一鳴), CO. 1,200 men with 10 machine guns.

Southern Route Peoples' Patriotic Army (南路人民忠義軍)

7. The Southern Route Peoples' Patriotic Army controls four regiments. Headquarters is at Liangtunghsiang (良洞鄉) of Lienchiang (110-16, 21-36). The CO. is TANG Chao (唐超); the Deputy-Commander is KAO Shu-fen (高樹芬). The four regiments are as follows:
 - 1st Regiment: Led by CHANG Ju-ho (張如和), 300 men with arms, including three light machine guns, 50 revolvers and 100 rifles.
 - 2nd Regiment: Led by FU Chun-mao (符春茂), 500 men, including 70 Japanese and arms, two cannons, 500 rifles and 12 machine guns.
 - 3rd and 4th Regiments: Newly formed; no details.
8. The Southern Route Peoples' Patriotic Army was once active on the border between Indo-China and China, but has been transferred for the establishment of the Kwangtung and Kwangsi Southern Relief Area.

* [?] in or near [?]

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-3-

Political Picture in Kwangsi

9. While outwardly under the control of the Nanking Government, Kwangsi has always contained within its borders certain elements independent of any close ties with the Central authorities. Three men have had, at one time or another, the say-so in provincial affairs and, together or separately, must be considered potential leaders in possible separatist movements in South China. These men, PAI Chung-hsi (白崇禧), HUANG Hsu-chu (黄旭初), and LI Tsung-jen (李宗仁), in order to strengthen themselves and to control the government, have endeavored to absorb as many capable men into the government as possible, regardless of party lines. The poor economic conditions in the villages and the low educational standard of Kwangsi Province as a whole have produced few men capable of assuming positions of leadership in the government. However, contrary to the policy followed by Pai, Huang, and Li, Kwangsi authorities usually do not favor people coming from other provinces to participate in the organization of their province, and members of other parties in Kwangsi are not permitted to have any organization or to carry out activities within the territory.

Communist Tactics in Kwangsi

10. To overcome any difficulties that they may encounter in attempts to penetrate the government, the Communists in Kwangsi have secretly adopted a policy of (1) seeking the support of the masses and (2) winning the confidence of the government through ostensible support for the prevailing system, while at the same time (3) taking steps to create friction among different members of the Kwangsi Government. Thus, the number of Communists participating in various activities of the Kwangsi Government is said to be increasing daily.

Trotskyites in Kwangsi

11. Trotskyites since their student days in Moscow in the late twenties, the following two men are active in Kwangsi politics:

LI I-Chen... (李一塵), a native of Kueiping (110-05, 23-24), Kwangsi, graduated from Sun Yat Sen University in Moscow in 1930. Upon his return to China he became the Director and Chief of the Wuchou (111-19, 23-28) Police Headquarters; during the war (1939-45) he was Commissioner of Social Affairs of the Kwangsi Provincial Government. He is now Director of the Kwangsi Provisional Food Supply and Rice Administration Office. At one time he was connected with the Kwangsi Students' Volunteer Army in its attempt to seize control of the Kwangsi Provincial Government.

CHANG Wei-hsia (張威陵), a native of Lipu (110-15, 24-26), Kwangsi, was a classmate of LI. First employed by the Kwangsi Government he later followed General LI Chung-jen to Anhwei where he became Commissioner of Civil Affairs. He now holds the same position in Kwangsi. He was also involved in an attempt to seize the Kwangsi Government.

The background and activities of both these men are known to the Kwangsi authorities and to the Central Government and they are kept under surveillance.

Southwest Democratic Revolutionary Alliance Troops (西南民主革命同盟軍)

12. HUANG Wei-jo (黃未若) (also known as HUANG Shih-hsien 黃世憲), Kwangsi Communist, declares himself to be the Commander-in-chief and Chairman of the Southwest Democratic Revolutionary Alliance Committee. With other Communists in South China, he has been creating disturbances in Kwangsi. On 13 March 1947 he led a force of approximately 100 to attack Jungshien (110-34, 22-54), but was repulsed.

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